

U.S. May Cut More From Funding for Science Education

Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration sources say further cuts will be made in the amounts of funds invested in education programs of the National Science Foundation — perhaps as much as \$40 million more than the amount already set to be cut in this year's budget.

that the revenue from proposed fees for tobacco and cotton, the only two crops whose growers have not paid inspection fees, would come to \$25 million a year.

Veto Is Hinted

Officials confirmed that in some years, for example fiscal 1980, the CCC has been able to work down its tobacco inventory. That usually occurs when the market price rises above the loan price. Then the farmer sells his crop, pledged as collateral, at the higher price and repays his loan from the CCC. Farmers pay no interest on these loans.

report of further cuts Sunday triggered resentment in the community, with the American Association of the Advancement of Science, D. Allan Bromley of University, sending a telegram of protest to the White House.

an increasingly distressed set reports of new cuts in scientific education." Dr. said, adding that the really represented "an in- in the future of the Uni-

the foundation is due to \$1.02 billion in this fiscal year, \$1.11 billion in fiscal 1981. Carter administration of \$81 million for science in this fiscal year, an trimmed \$16 million by administration.

Science Education \$112 million originally. science education in the al year was to have been by \$47 million, leaving on for the program. If reports are correct, that million would be del-

er politically sensitive tobacco subsidies, also is being trimmed, according to A. Helms, R-N.C. Helms said tobacco "would be willing" to pay and warehouse-inspec-

proposed by former Presi- dent Carter in his 1982 and by President Reagan. He indicated that the fee amount to a half-cent a pound of tobacco.

als said the Office of Man- and Budget had estimated

U Ministers Postpone on Chad, Sahara

AS ABABA, Ethiopia — African ministers Monday meeting in which two divisive issues, Libya's in- in Chad and the status Western Sahara, were re-

press conference, Eden secretary-general of the Or- gan of African Unity said the Libyan actions in- d the question of Western membership in the OAU ag dealt with by an ad hoc

of heads of state. The Chad question had but bitter exchanges of the self-proclaimed Sahara Republic had not sed, although it drew in-

sources said Libya's in- on in the civil war in d a controversial propos- al the two countries had n the subject of behind- s talks in which Nigeria

Earlier Objections North and West African d not press their earlier to the intervention and proposal, the sources said. -st OAU summit in June Western Sahara's applica- membership. The republic ared by the Polisario guer- liting Moroccan troops in er Spanish colony. Moro- tinned to withdraw from

committee of the heads of commended a cease-fire

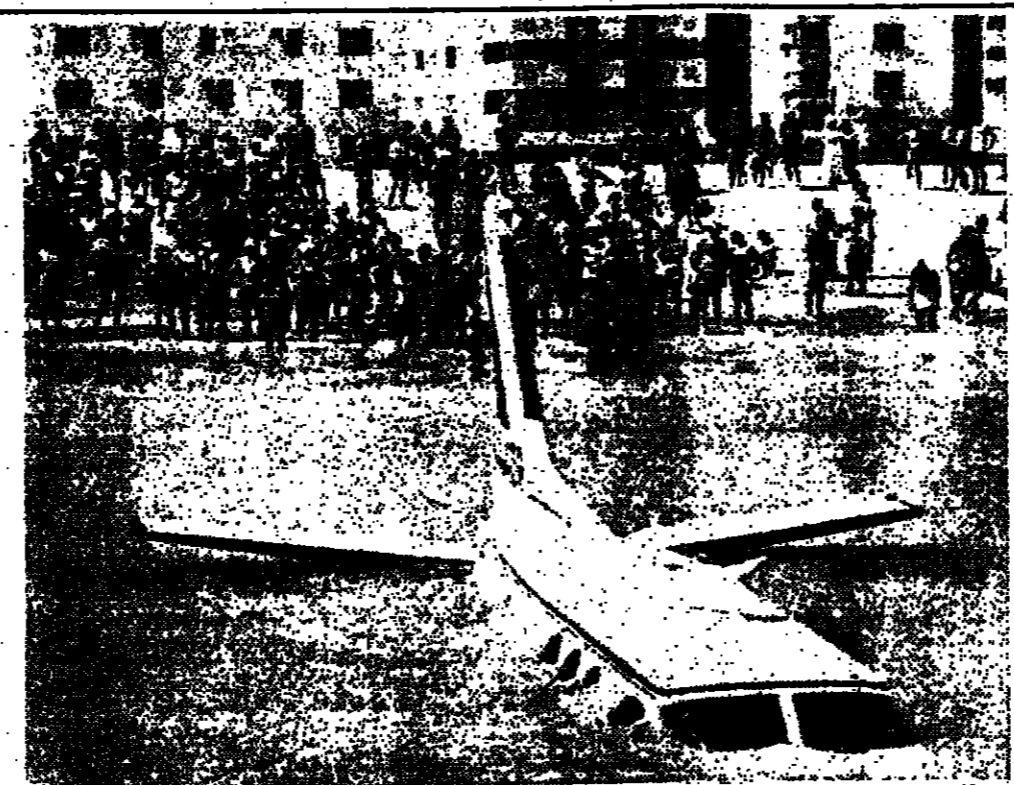
Dutch Laborites Seek Reduction In Atomic Arms

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch Labor Party, setting its program for the May 26 national election during a three-day congress, approved motions calling for a reduction in the country's nuclear arsenal and a ban on new NATO atomic weapons in the Netherlands.

The action Saturday was seen as a compromise to placate the party's restive left wing, which wanted immediate nuclear disarmament. In adopting the motion, the congress endorsed the view of Joop den Uyl, who had threatened to withdraw as parliamentary leader if the party called for a complete ban. Mr. Den Uyl, a former premier, was later elected overwhelmingly as party leader.

The party congress rejected moves to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, calling instead for the establishment of safe and recognized borders for Israel and its Arab neighbors and the creation of a Palestinian state. The congress approved a motion stating that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

The Labor Party is the largest in parliament, with 53 of the 150 seats in the decision-making lower chamber, but it has been in opposition for the past four years.



BEACH CRAFT — When this twin-engine Beechcraft began to lose power over Miami Beach, the pilot had to ditch the plane 150 yards offshore. The three occupants were not injured, and the splash landing provided quite a show for bathers at the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Reagan's \$223-Billion Military Budget Would Recommission 1943 Battleships

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to request funds to reactivate two World War II battleships — and possibly two more later — when it submits a new military budget totaling nearly \$223 billion to Congress on Wednesday. Pentagon and congressional officials have disclosed.

The administration has decided to assemble a much larger fleet than planned previously, according to the officials. The budget request will be the first tangible evidence of the course it has set to offset what the director of naval intelligence described in congressional testimony as an "ambitious" Soviet program of naval construction.

In the revised budget, which has grown by \$3 billion in recent weeks, will be about \$9 billion more for the Navy to buy new ships and planes. That would be about 40 percent more than the Carter administration requested for naval procurement.

The new military budget, at which finishing touches are still being applied, also calls for funds to begin construction of a new class of nuclear-powered battle cruisers that would be fitted with the Aegis system of radar-controlled and computer-controlled weapons for fleet defense.

\$30-Billion Procurement

In addition, the naval budget will request funds for a fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, for the reactivation of a World War II carrier, and for an additional 75 aircraft in addition to the 121 airplanes requested in former President Jimmy Carter's final budget.

Other funds would be used for an additional lighter cruiser with Aegis, a new amphibious ship, another attack submarine, and other purchases to bring the total procurement budget to \$30 billion.

The Reagan military budget is scheduled to go to Capitol Hill a week before the full budget presentation on March 10 because Sen. John G. Tower, R-Texas, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has been anxious to move a bill through the committee and the Senate as quickly as possible.

Congressional officials said that Sen. Tower wanted the military authorization bill voted on before the Senate is caught up in a debate over Mr. Reagan's budget-cutting proposals and tax cuts that might turn attention to the swiftly rising military budget.

The first battleship that the administration proposes to reactivate would be the 45,000-ton New Jersey, which was commissioned in 1943. It was brought back into service for the Korean War and again for the war in Vietnam.

The battleship is laid up in Bremerton, Wash., where it was estimated it would take 2 1/2 years to bring the ship back into commission. The proposed budget calls for \$92 million to be spent on the New Jersey within this fiscal year and \$162 million in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The second ship would be the

Change of Attitude

American policies and attitudes are being discussed with respect by Italian newspapers, and there is little predictable anti-Americanism. Even Communists concede that the big embassy on Via Veneto, although still trying to influence Italian politics, is no longer interfering directly. "They no longer go around stuffing dollar bills into the pockets of generals and politicians," a Communist politician said.

The ambassador and his Italian-born wife, Danielle, were hosts to a steady stream of politicians, businessmen, professors, writers and artists. Unlike previous ambassadors who limited their hospitality largely to the hard core of establishment politicians and businessmen, the Gardners reached out into less conventional sectors of Italian society.

Mr. Gardner cultivated Bettino Craxi, the head of the Socialist Party, who has been moving to the right and hopes to become the first Italian postwar premier who is not a Christian Democrat.

The ambassador was also in contact with the younger anti-Communist Christian Democrats in Parliament who hope to replace their party's aging leaders. The em-

Helms Expects U.S. Food To Become Policy Lever

WASHINGTON — Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has predicted that food exports "probably will be our main foreign policy lever" in protecting U.S. interests abroad.

"It ought to be used in terms of leverage," Sen. Helms said in an interview Sunday on NBC television. "We're entering an era when we're not longer going to be talking about surpluses of agricultural products, we're going to be talking about shortages" on an international level, Sen. Helms said.

"Surely that is bound to have an impact on how much and to whom and with whom we share the remarkable ability of the American farmers to produce."

Sen. Helms also spoke of setting up an economic blockade against Cuba, or "doing whatever is required" to stem the alleged flow of arms from that Caribbean nation to opposition forces in El Salvador, saying, "We're talking about our backyard."

He said the United States must do whatever is necessary to draw the line against Communist expansion because, when you stop and think about it, if we don't draw the line south of El Salvador

in 1981, we may have to draw it north of Mexico...

Sen. Helms said that "drawing the line" does not necessarily mean sending U.S. troops to El Salvador. He said that he supports the concept of a "hemispheric council" to deal with such threats.

U.S. Ambassador Leaving Post in Italy With Diplomatic Ties Much Improved

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — If there is one message that Richard N. Gardner, the departing U.S. ambassador to Italy, could leave to the Republican administration, it would be: Take the Italians seriously; they are better allies than most.

Mr. Gardner, who left Rome on Friday and is to resume teaching international law at Columbia University next fall, feels that he is leaving Italian-American relations in a much healthier state than when he arrived. Most Italian politicians and journalists would agree with him.

When Mr. Gardner was sent here by the Carter administration, the Communists were backing in 1976 election gains that gave them more than a third of the popular vote for the first time, and they were pushing hard to become members of the government. Today they are in the opposition, isolated and on the defensive after several election setbacks.

The Socialist Party is steadily becoming more anti-Communist. It has joined other non-Communist parties in a government for the first time in 14 years and is gradually transforming itself into a social democratic party along the lines of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's group in West Germany.

bassy believes that they can be relied upon to bury the "historic compromise," the concept that Italy can be governed only by cooperation between its two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

In terms of U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Gardner's finest hour came in December, 1979, when Italy became the first European country to accept the deployment of new American Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

The Italian decision was crucial. The West Germans had said they would accept the missiles only if another European nation did. The Dutch, Belgian and Danish governments could not do so for domestic political reasons. The Italian government, even though the country has Western Europe's largest Communist Party, not only accepted the missiles but also did it without serious political repercussions.

One of the things that made the Italian decision possible was that Mr. Craxi, whose party had once

rejected NATO entirely, was willing to support it.

Italy also went along with the U.S. call for sanctions against Iran even though it had about \$3 billion in contracts in Iran along with 1,800 Italian technicians as potential hostages. The Italian government also supported the boycott of the Moscow Olympics last year, but the Italian Olympic Committee sent its members to Moscow anyway.

When he arrived here in 1977, Mr. Gardner had a dual assignment concerning the Communists. On one hand, he had to carry on with the traditional American policy of helping to keep the Communists out of the government of a major ally. On the other hand, since the Communists were a major power in the country, Washington wanted him to acknowledge their power and to establish contacts for the first time between the embassy and Communist officials to find out what their thinking and intentions were.

Seoul Proclaims Amnesty, Excludes Major Dissidents

The Associated Press

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan's government announced an amnesty for 5,221 persons on Monday, but it did not include any prominent dissidents or opposition leaders.

Gen. Chun had said that a broad amnesty would be proclaimed in connection with his inauguration on Tuesday for a seven-year term.

For some of those on the list, the amnesty will mean a release from prison, and some will have their jail sentences shortened. Others will be freed on parole, and some will have their civil rights restored.

Although the official list was not available immediately, sources said that it included the name of Kim Kae Won, the former chief secretary to the late President Park Chung Hee. He was arrested after Mr. Park's assassination in October, 1979, and accused of involvement in the plot. Under the amnesty, his sentence was commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, the sources said.

It also affects four foreigners, including a U.S. soldier who is serving a 20-year prison term for murder, government officials said. They said that U.S. Airman 1st Class Stephen A. Bowerman, 23, will have the remainder of the term reduced by half. This would leave

the soldier, who was arrested in June, 1977, with eight years and two months of his sentence to serve.

It had not been expected that the amnesty would cover leading opposition figures such as Kim Dae Jung. He was convicted of sedition and sentenced to death by a military court following a nine-day uprising last May in the provincial capital of Kwangju. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment shortly before Gen. Chun's visit to the United States in January.

The government said that of those granted amnesty, 2,417 would be released from prisons, 646 would have their sentences reduced, 167 would have their civil rights restored and 968 would be paroled. The others were said to be South Koreans living abroad and banned from returning because of dissident activities or violations of passport regulations. The announcement said that they could now return.

Statistics released early last month said that more than 57,000 people were arrested in a "purification" drive that began last summer. There was a widespread roundup of students and political dissidents following anti-government demonstrations last spring, but the number of arrests has never been disclosed officially.

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Spain, Madrid	241.61.04	Barcelona	215.01.00	Palma de Mallorca	21.41.67.
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April 14-23



STARY RELIEF — Passengers disembark from an Australian Air Force plane at Richmond Air Force Base near Sydney as part of an airlift of about 7,000 travelers who had been stranded for up to two weeks because of labor disputes in New Zealand and Australia. The Zealand Air Force also provided transport planes. On Monday, the New Zealand government said that an agreement had been reached that appeared to end the strike there.

server Staff Angered by Planned Sale

By Elizabeth Bailey
New York Times Service
LONDON — Atlantic Richfield's oldest newspapers, the *Observer* and *Evening News*, with its stormy executive, has unleashed a controversy.

...the staff nor the 12 members of the board — money-losing Sunday newspaper was warned of the sale, and now very angry.

sale of *The Observer* was announced. Their discussion centered on another controversial newspaper sale — that of *The Times* and its sister newspaper to the controversial Mr. Murdoch — and no hint was given that Mr. Anderson had plans to sell *The Observer*.

Three days later, it was announced that Lonrho, the multinational mining and agricultural

equipment conglomerate headed by Roland "Tiny" Rowland, had bought the paper.

Under the agreement, Arco will sell the paper to the George Outram Co., a London subsidiary that publishes *The Glasgow Herald*, in exchange for a 40-percent interest in Outram. The Outram stock is estimated to be worth about \$13.4 million.

After 56 Years, Evolution vs. Creation Again the Issue as Trial Begins in U.S.

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — After 56 years of fitful slumber among the old, passed-over issues, the creation-or-evolution dispute is back: the literal Bible vs. the accumulated judgments of scientists. The modern version of the 1925 Scopes "monkey" trial began Monday in a California state court in Los Angeles.

But this time the entire nation will be able to watch. Cameras have been allowed in the courtroom; the network television news will be there. And although it has been more than five decades since William Jennings Bryan defended the "old-time religion" and Clarence Darrow defied Mr. Bryan's bravado with arguments for Charles Darwin's theory, the California trial in one sense picks up just where the Scopes trial left off in 1925.

Then, John T. Scopes was convicted in Dayton, Tenn., of violating a state law against the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution. Although he was fined \$100, Mr. Scopes never paid because the conviction was later overturned on a legal technicality. However, the nation's attention was drawn to the case because of the issue and because of the two famous lawyers who opposed one another in the state court.

Mr. Darrow had a distinguished list of scientists and scholars waiting to testify; he was ready to argue about religious freedom and science, but the judge refused to let any of the experts speak, and let none of the constitutional issues be argued.

outcome will affect the way science is taught in every state in the country.

Mr. Segraves, a 37-year-old publisher of religious books, sued the California State Board of Education in 1979 on behalf of his three children, who attend San Diego public schools. He hopes to force the state to rewrite its guidelines for teaching science and to establish the biblical story of creation as one of two or more scientific "theories" that should be given some credence in public school classrooms.

For the plaintiffs, schoolchildren are expected to take the stand to tell what they have been taught in science class; also expected to testify are some expert witnesses not yet named by Richard Turner, the plaintiff's attorney and a former legal aide to Ronald Reagan.

"Evolution of Scientists" "We do not have to prove or disprove evolution or the creation," Mr. Turner said. "We are not asking for equal time or any time. We are just saying, 'Don't tell my child's kids, in the classroom, that their religious beliefs are wrong.' We are not trying to sneak the Bible into the public schools. We just don't want them to say that evolution is the only theory. That amounts to the exaltation of scientists into the God posture."

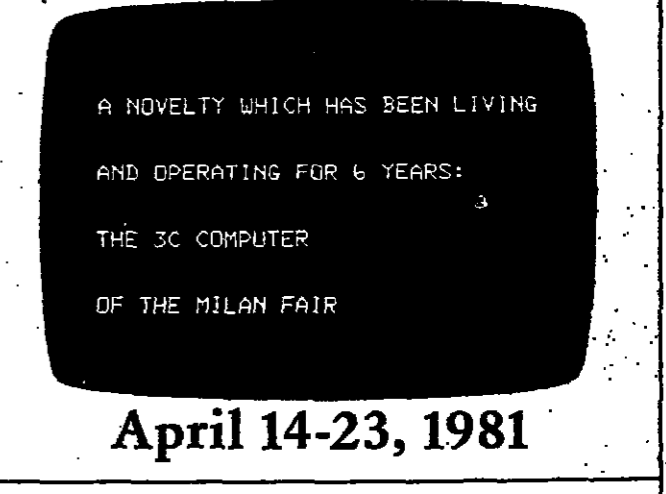
case, "just that there are no scientific alternatives." Creationism is taught in social studies in the California schools, not in science.

Science is still on the defensive, as it was in 1925, but this time the state and science are partners in the case, while fundamentalist Christians are fighting established practice.

Evolution's Comeback The turnaround for fundamentalism has been a long time coming, since one documented effect of the Scopes trial was to wipe out the teaching of evolution in science texts for more than 30 years. It was only beginning in about 1963 that evolution began to reappear in textbooks in a major way.

Bills demanding that biblical creation be taught in public schools have recently been argued in 15 states. South Dakota, Wisconsin and Missouri now provide instruction on creation as part of public school biology. Iowa and Texas have adopted policies that evolution may be taught only as one of several possible theories. In some states — including Mississippi, Georgia, Idaho and Indiana — groups offering the biblical creation as a literal event have gotten their own texts included on the lists of books recommended for approval by local school boards.

59th MILAN FAIR



April 14-23, 1981

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- because of the opportunity it offers to get in touch with the Trade Offices of 23 countries permanently operating in the Fair Quarter and having a European jurisdiction;
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Eastern Airlines Planning to Buy 175 Planes

AMI — Eastern Airlines plans to buy about 175 planes at a cost of \$9 billion between now and 1995, a spokesman said Monday.

B Demurs From Barring Airline Takeover

WASHINGTON — The Civil Aeronautics Board dealt a blow Monday to the proposed merger of Continental Airlines and Western Airlines.

France Executive Switches to Peugeot

PARIS — Victor Dial, president director-general of Ford-France since resigning and joined the Peugeot auto group, effective immediately.

Area Decides Not to Alter Auto Industry

UL — The South Korean government said Monday it reversed its plan to restructure its automobile industry by having Hyundai Motor.

Germany Axes 3 W. German Chemical Plants

NK — Lurgi Kohle-und Mineraloeltechnik said Monday it has canceled three chemical plant projects worth 900 million marks.

Japan to Seek More Than 50% of Abitibi

ONTARIO — Olympia & York Investments said Monday that it will own 50 percent of the company's stock.

Renewal of AT&T Trial Called Setback for Firm

WASHINGTON — The resumption Monday of the antitrust trial against American Telephone & Telegraph represents an unfavorable turn of events for the huge, many industry analysts.

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Bonn Frustrated by Economy

Schmidt Chided for Blaming High U.S. Interest Rates

By Bradley Graham Washington Post Service BONN — In a show of irritation with U.S. economic policy, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has twice publicly let slip remarks critical of high U.S. interest rates, calling the current levels "destructive" and "absolutely unacceptable" for Western Europe's economies.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But Mr. Schmidt's comments echoed widespread dissatisfaction in political and business circles here with tight U.S. credit policies.

The attitude toward the Reagan administration's economic program is ambivalent: While they applaud the new president's attack on inflation, West Germans worry that it will add to burdens here and frustrate hopes for a modest economic recovery this year.

The concern is understandable in view of what has happened to the relationship between the dollar and the Deutsche mark since Mr. Reagan's election. Worth 53 cents in November, the mark was down to 44 cents by mid-February.

Part of the reason was indeed the pegging of U.S. interest rates at roughly twice West German rates. Because investors could earn higher returns from dollar assets, they sold mark holdings and thus depressed the value of the mark.

Scandal Worries Tokyo Stock Market

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service TOKYO — Heavy selling of speculative issues on the Tokyo stock market sufficient to dampen a dull market for weeks — the exchange closed up 6 yen Monday at 7,155 yen on the 225-stock Dow Jones index.

Foreign investors overseas appeared to know little or nothing about the hedging scandal, the first of some scale in recent years on the Tokyo market. "I've heard nothing about it," said a Swiss banker with a substantial portfolio of Japanese stocks.

As extensively reported by the Japanese press in recent weeks, the outlines of the affair are as follows.

Mr. Kato is a controversial figure on the exchange. His arrest on what appeared to be minor charges was the culmination of a long struggle between the investment adviser and the exchange authorities backed by the powerful Finance Ministry.

Market sources say that the damage from these falls can easily be limited by the top four brokerage firms — Nomura, Nikko, Daiwa and Yamachi. These four and their affiliates are believed to control more than two-thirds of the speculative market.

But the Seibi affair is seen as significant because it underlines how vulnerable the Tokyo market, traditionally a speculative exchange, is to small sales of minor company stocks at times when speculation is high.

The affair suggests structural weaknesses in a market in which big investors, including securities firms acting on their own account, are often on the sidelines, leaving small speculators to make the running.

The market is very small where the general public is concerned, said a veteran Japanese economic reporter.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

Gold's Price Drops \$24; Dollar Gains

LONDON — The price of gold dropped \$24 an ounce on the London and Zurich bullion markets Monday, closing at its lowest levels since December 1979.

The dollar closed at its strongest levels in two weeks on the European money markets and the pound was at its lowest rate since April in London. The dollar continues to strengthen in early dealings in New York.

Gold closed at \$466.50 an ounce in London, down from \$490.50 Friday. In Zurich, it was \$465.50 an ounce against \$485.50.

These were the lowest rates for gold on the two European bullion markets since Dec. 17, 1979 — just before the price rose sharply to as high as \$850 an ounce in January.

Trading was highly nervous, particularly during the morning behind sharply lower Far Eastern prices, a dealer for bullion brokers Johnson Matthey said.

The fresh advance in the dollar and the likelihood of continuing high U.S. interest rates remained the primary influences, the dealer said.

Swiss dealers attributed the drop in gold's price to the rising strength of the dollar, which was caused by rising Eurodollar interest rates.

The U.S. currency finished in London at 2,150.20 DM, compared with an opening 2,147.90 DM and Friday's close at 2,127.00 DM, while sterling ended at \$2,180.1810, against \$2,169.50 and \$2,204.00, respectively.

Dealers said the Bundesbank was thought to have made modest sales of dollars during the day, while on the domestic market it made several billion marks of liquidity available after Frankfurt call money hit 25 to 30 percent.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in Frankfurt the central bank will provide sufficient liquidity for the West German banking sectors and will reopen the special lombard window when necessary.

NYSE Stock Prices

Rise in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange overcame early profit taking and worries about the direction of interest rates Monday to close higher in moderate trading, led by oils and airlines.

Analysts attributed the buying to a belief among institutional investors that the market is unlikely to drop much over the near term. They said this view was reinforced when early profit taking failed to draw much of a following despite a gloomy outlook for interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 41.22 in the previous six sessions, rose 3.41 Monday, closing at 977.99. Volume on the NYSE eased to 47.7 million from 53.21 million Friday. Advances led declines by three to two.

The interest rate outlook was clouded by Friday's money supply report. The report showed continuing growth in the M-1B measure of money supply, which includes negotiable order of withdrawal accounts.

Credit market analysts said the rise in M-1B and tightening of the Federal Reserve's money growth targets would keep upward pressure on interest rates this year. They also said expected increases in loan demand could push rates higher.

Analysts said they did not expect the prices on the NYSE could move much higher in that environment but that institutions are likely to continue putting excess cash into undervalued stocks.

Nevertheless, institutions appear to be convinced interest rates will continue to decline. The prime rate, which generally dropped to 19 percent in the past week, was lowered Monday to 18 1/2 percent by Chemical Bank, one of the nation's largest banks.

Central Pennsylvania Bank had lowered its prime to 18 1/2 percent some time ago and several other smaller banks made the move last week.

Observers said big-money managers appear to be more optimistic about inflation, the economy overall and President Reagan.

Mr. Reagan blasted "parochial" opponents of his economic plan, but bowed to the nation's mayors demand that he preserve the function of the popular Urban Development Action Grants.

Housing Figures The Commerce Department reported Monday that private residential construction in the United States rose by 4.9 percent in January, the highest monthly increase in nearly a year. Overall construction increased by 5.4 percent, after a 4.7 percent increase in December, the department said.

On the NYSE floor, the oils bounced back after being soft in recent sessions. Santa Fe International gained 1 1/2 5/8. Its fourth quarter profit doubled. Standard Oil (Indiana) rose 1/4 to 68 1/4. Exxon 3/4 to 72 1/4 and Mobil 1/2 to 68 1/4.

Among airlines UAL gained one to 2 1/4 and American 3/4 to 12 1/2 both in active trading. A 300,000 share block of American moved at 12 1/4. Delta rose 1/4 to 68 1/4. USAir 3/4 to 20. Trans World 3/4 to 20 1/4 and Northwest 1/4 to 29 1/4.

Analysts said airlines stand to benefit from the petroleum glut.

CORUM advertisement featuring a watch and text: 'An authentic Swiss ingot 999.99 pure gold in your watch. Les Spéciales de CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie suisse. An elegant, 18 ct. solid gold watch case frames a 15 g ingot - 10 g or 5 g for a lady - issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to CORUM, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.'

POLYSAR LIMITED advertisement featuring portraits of Barrie A. Hayton and Mark Abbott, and text: 'Polysar Limited is pleased to announce the appointments of Barrie A. Hayton as Vice-President, Rubber Operations in North and South America, and of Mark Abbott to the newly created position of Vice-President, Technology. Mr. Hayton graduated from the University of Michigan with a B.S.A. in 1959 and an M.B.A. in 1960. He joined Polysar in Somalia as Liaison Relations Manager in 1967, moving to Manager of Employee Relations one year later. In 1971 he moved to Cambridge, Ontario to become General Manager of Polysar's Plastics Division, returning to Somalia in 1973 to assume overall management of the company's main manufacturing facilities. Dr. Abbott received a B. Sc. in Mathematics from the University of London, England, in 1952, followed by a Ph.D. in Chemical Technology in 1955. He joined Polysar as Product Manager for Latex in 1963 and in 1966 he became Manager, Production and Inventory Control. After assuming successive management responsibility for two rubber product lines and for the Technical Development Division, he became General Manager of the company's global latex business in 1974. Polysar is an international manufacturer and marketer of synthetic rubbers, latexes, plastics and petrochemicals with headquarters in Somalia, Ontario.'

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes interbank exchange rates for March 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

DOLLAR VALUES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes dollar values for various currencies.

4 Star Time: 12:00 Irish L. (c) Commercial Trans. (d) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 1000. (x) Units of 1000.

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APPOINTMENT NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA Jacques A. Seigneuret

Advertisement for National Bank of Canada featuring a portrait of Jacques A. Seigneuret and text: 'The National Bank of Canada announces the appointment of Mr. Jacques A. Seigneuret to the position of Senior Vice-President and General Manager, International. Mr. Jacques A. Seigneuret was formerly Senior Vice-President and General Manager, Finance.'

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
AA	100	98	99	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1						



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12 Month Stock	High	Low	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
AA	100	98	99	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1						

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الأصل

Spillings

Bonn Frustrated by Economy British Plan New Market In Futures

Continued from Page 7

inflation is what Mr. Schmidt and other West German officials had advised for months. International confidence in Bonn's leadership has been shaken by the rise of the dollar — the so-called "dollar boom."

Another problem for Bonn is that the domestic economy is unable to sustain the resulting from U.S. anti-inflation moves.

A combination of expensive imports and intense competition from West German products in domestic and foreign markets is expected to lead to a decline of up to 10 percent in West Germany's gross product this year. Unemployment has passed by several thousand the psychological mark of 1 million jobsless.

Small tools for recovery appear little help: Federal aid is constrained by keen sensitivity to Bonn's deflationary markets, particularly in the East, do not hold the promise for West Germany that they did during the recession here in 1975, and the bank cannot lower interest rates to encourage business invest-

ment without weakening the mark further.

The process that most Bonn officials favor for a recovery goes this way: West Germany's historically low inflation rate — it was still only 5.5 percent in 1980 — and the basic competitiveness of West German industry will, by late this year, spark an upswing in the economy and restore international confidence in the mark.

Painful Adjustments

This seems, in fact, to be the only scenario. Mr. Schmidt's advisers appear to hold no view more imaginative. Yet this one seems to be grounded in nothing more than hope.

In the long run, West Germany's economic health will depend on some fundamental and politically painful adjustments. It will depend on finding energy sources to replace imported oil. And on spurring productivity to keep competitive what is now one of the highest-paid work forces in the industrialized world. And also on Bonn's ability to pay for the extensive network of social supports it has constructed, or alternatively, to do away with some of them.

But the coalition government, beset now by bickering between the Social Democrats and Free

Democrats, is hardly in a position to reach consensus in these controversial areas. Thus, high U.S. interest rates are a convenient target for airing the general distress felt here.

"I think," Mr. Schmidt said in an interview in late February with the French business newspaper *Les Echos*, "that the current interest-rate levels in America and several other lands are destructive. In the long run they are absolutely unacceptable if we want to keep to the aim of full employment."

Earlier he had said in a radio interview: "We still need detailed talks with our American friends on the fact that we here in Europe cannot endure American interest rates remaining at the 20-percent level. That forces us to keep our interest rates at a level inappropriate to our economic and cyclical situation."

The press jumped on Mr. Schmidt. The *Frankfurter Rundschau*, a left-of-center daily usually sympathetic to him, called his remarks "embarrassing" because they recalled the chancellor's tendency to lecture others as a schoolmaster — but that was when Bonn's economy was worth emulating.

The conservative daily *Die Welt* accused Mr. Schmidt of "boorish defamation."

British Plan New Market In Futures

Restored

LONDON — A financial futures market in currencies and on interest rates on government securities has received the go-ahead from the Bank of England and could be operating here by the end of the year, the chairman of a planning group said Monday.

John Barkshire, chairman of the London Financial Futures Working Party, said that the Bank of England had written in a letter to him that it will not obstruct a market if further work shows it can be achieved.

The working party had been awaiting approval from the bank because of the monetary authorities' fear that a market including interest rates on securities could undermine their ability to dictate terms on which the Treasury sells its debt.

The working party last year produced a paper that outlined areas for such a futures market: currency contracts in sterling, the West German mark, Japanese yen and Swiss franc, and three interest-rate contracts, including 20-year British government bonds.

Oil futures will start trading here next month and a gold futures contract on the London Metal Exchange is likely soon, so London could have three new futures markets by the end of 1981.

Brokers say that the Bank of England, once it has given permission to trade, will supervise the financial futures market as it does other London markets.

General Foods Builds Europe Operation

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

General Foods bought Kaffee, two West German coffee plants, two years ago, both of which were struggling in West Germany. Hag, once Europe's biggest producer of decaffeinated coffee, is using its grip on its major General Foods' small German unit had just waded three years of losses; sales of instant coffee stagnated because of promoting little-known American-style products.

Both companies — which

were operated separately — had valuable assets: modern plants, a broad network of distributors and a product line with competitive quality and price.

Thus, few were surprised when General Foods announced in January that it would merge the two companies. By forging what probably will be General Foods' biggest European unit, the company hopes to achieve the scale it needs to crack West Germany's highly competitive food market.

That was only the first step in General Foods' recent effort to strengthen its European activities. The second step came shortly thereafter, when the company began processing foods with a Yugoslav partner after setting up a joint venture it hopes will be followed soon by similar agreements with Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

General Foods' investments are indicative of the growing importance it accords European markets, where sales have grown from \$496 million in 1976 to \$854 million last year.

'A Big Market'

"Germany is a big market, probably the most stable in Europe," said James B. Stone, a General Foods vice president and head of the new West German unit, Hag General Foods. "We had insufficient scale for this market. It was not representative of what we wanted."

General Foods had gained its chance to expand in Germany in 1979, when the Roselius family offered to sell its 97 percent share in

Hag for \$110 million. The company was founded in 1907 by Ludwig Roselius, son of a wealthy Bremen coffee merchant, who had succeeded in ridding coffee beans of caffeine by treating them with steam saturation and chemical solvents.

Bremen analysts say the company's success was the result of innovation and aggressive marketing. Even before World War I, Hag was exporting to a dozen countries and had built plants abroad. In 1929 Hag introduced a chocolate drink that is considered the first instant food.

General Foods' contacts with Hag started in the 1920s, when the Postum Co., forerunner of General Foods, bought licenses to decaffeinate coffee in the United States. Hag later sold Sanka to General Foods. Hag had founded Sanka (a name Mr. Roselius, a lover of acronyms, derived from the French sans caffeine, without caffeine) after World War I.

Thus, when Hag needed help in the 1970s, it turned to General Foods.

Analysts give the merger a better than even chance of eventual success, but are more favorable about the company's emphasis on Eastern Europe. As one bank analyst in Frankfurt noted, Eastern Europe is "an interesting market." He said: "There is little price competitiveness, because it's all regulated. And, you generally have guaranteed sales quotas. It's an entirely predictable market. The risks are few."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	433.0	423.0
Profits	14.8	12.1
Per Share	—	35.40
* - Loss figure.		

France

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	2,224	N.A.
Profits	82.8	N.A.

United States

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	2,970	3,540
Profits	180.0	139.0
Per Share	2.58	2.00
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	11,250	14,840
Profits	268.0	261.0
Per Share	3.83	3.78

French Quarterly Deficit

PARIS — France's current-account deficit was 7.01 billion French francs (\$1.4 billion) in the fourth quarter of 1980.

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December, 1980
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

March 2, 1981

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DM 120,000,000

10% Bond Issue 1981/1991

<p>Interest rate: 10% payable annually on March 3</p> <p>Issue price: 100%</p> <p>Life: 10 years maximum</p> <p>Redemption: The Loan is redeemable at par beginning after 5 years free of redemption through drawings by lot in 5 instalments of DM 24,000,000 — each, payable on March 3 of each of the years 1987 until 1991, so that the entire Loan will have been redeemed on March 3, 1991, at the latest.</p> <p>Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Deutsche Bank Berlin Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft also for Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Hardy & Co. GmbH</p> <p>Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</p> <p>Merck, Finck & Co.</p> <p>J. H. Stein</p> <p>Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —</p> <p>Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.</p> <p>Trinkaus & Burkhart</p> <p>Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Amro International Ltd.</p> <p>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</p> <p>Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)</p> <p>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Banca Commerciale Italiana</p> <p>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</p> <p>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</p> <p>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</p> <p>Credit Suisse First Boston Limited</p> <p>Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited</p> <p>S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Deutsche Bank Berlin Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft also for Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft</p>	<p>Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft also for Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</p>	<p>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Hardy & Co. GmbH</p> <p>Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.</p>	<p>Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</p> <p>Merck, Finck & Co.</p> <p>J. H. Stein</p> <p>Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft</p> <p>Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —</p> <p>Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.</p> <p>Trinkaus & Burkhart</p> <p>Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft</p>	<p>Amro International Ltd.</p> <p>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</p> <p>Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)</p> <p>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited</p>	<p>Banca Commerciale Italiana</p> <p>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</p> <p>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</p> <p>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</p> <p>Credit Suisse First Boston Limited</p> <p>Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited</p> <p>S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.</p>
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for March 2, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 27, 1981

Table of Toronto Stock Closing Prices for February 27, 1981. Lists various Canadian stocks and their prices.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 27, 1981

Table of Montreal Stock Closing Prices for February 27, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for March 2, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange Closing Prices for March 2, 1981.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for March 2, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 2, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes closing prices for March 2, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 2, 1981

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for March 2, 1981.

European Stock Markets

March 1, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Stock Market closing prices for March 1, 1981.

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 2, 1981

Table of Advertising International Funds for March 2, 1981.

European Gold Markets

March 2, 1981

Table of European Gold Market prices for March 2, 1981.

TRADING FUTURES AND OPTIONS FROM A TAX-HAVEN BASE

Advertisement text for trading futures and options from a tax-haven base.

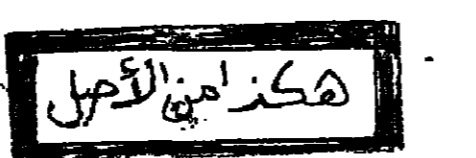
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Table of Gold Options prices in \$/oz.

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Large advertisement for Herald Tribune featuring a 50% OFF! MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE. Includes subscription rates and contact information.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX stock price table with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes a 'Losing Prices' note on the left margin.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity price table including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, London Commodities, Paris Commodities, and Market Summary.

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Market Summary section including NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, Dow Jones Bond Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., and American Most Actives.

Cash Prices table for March 2, 1981, listing various commodities and their prices.

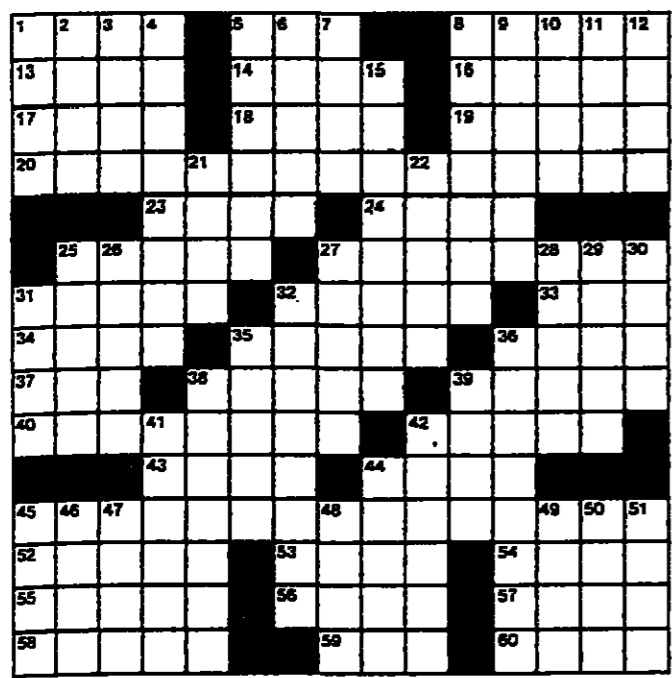
Commodity Indexes table for March 2, 1981, showing index values for different commodity groups.

Dividends table for March 2, 1981, listing companies and their dividend amounts.

Monday's New Highs and Lows table, listing stock prices that reached new highs or lows.

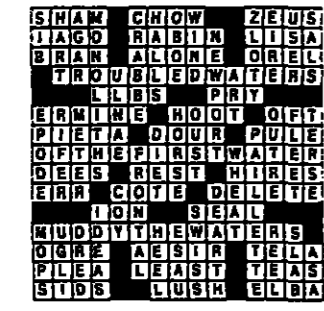
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
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5 Encore
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14 Time spans
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17 'Celeste Aida,' e.g.
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19 Farm workers
20 What 1980 was in Chinatown
23 Italian cash
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37 Burlesque's Corio
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52 Happily
53 Close relative
54 Sailors' patron saint
55 Kitchen device
56 Skid-row sight
57 Similar
58 Fallers on
Alabama in a Mitchell
59 Thrash
60 Gats
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1 Wagon without sides
2 Noted French illustrator: 1833-83
3 Saratoga port
4 'The...' Drawings novel
5 A peeling place
6 Wrath
7 Cumberbund
8 Dislodge from a saddle
9 Goober
10 Touchwood
11 Soil, in Essen
12 Blushing
15 Gradual
21 Sow sound
22 Intended
25 Antic
26 Tenor Ross of radio fame
27 Smith
28 Religious images
29 Jeweler's measure of fineness
30 First shepherd
31 Some math experts
32 Fish-fry dish, usually
35 Spokes
36 Quadrennial occurrence
38 They stay while parents play
39 Station
41 Scoundrel
42 First English printer
44 Hair dye
45 Volstead's opponents
46 Lodged
47 'Liberal': Matthew Arnold
48 Night, in Nancy
49 City on the Humboldt
50 During
51 Exp.-Mort Hunt and Swoboda

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

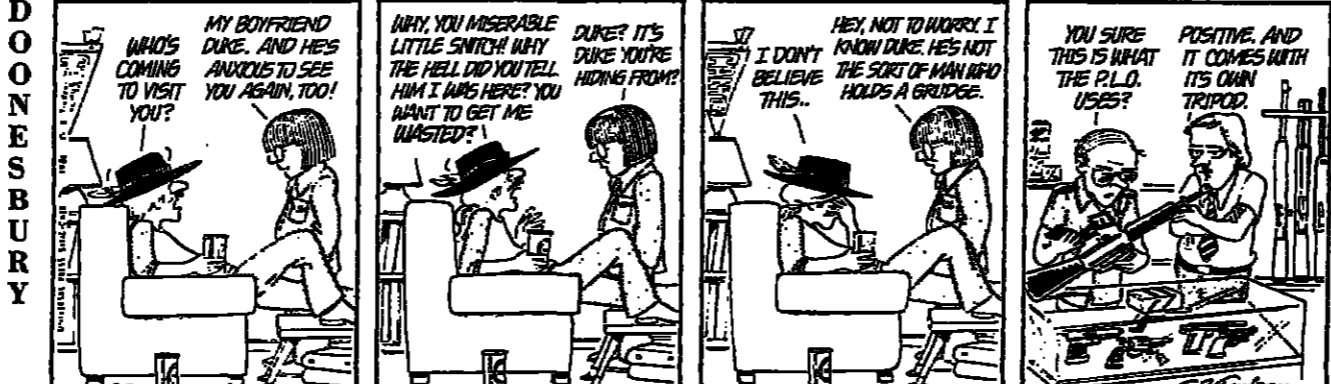
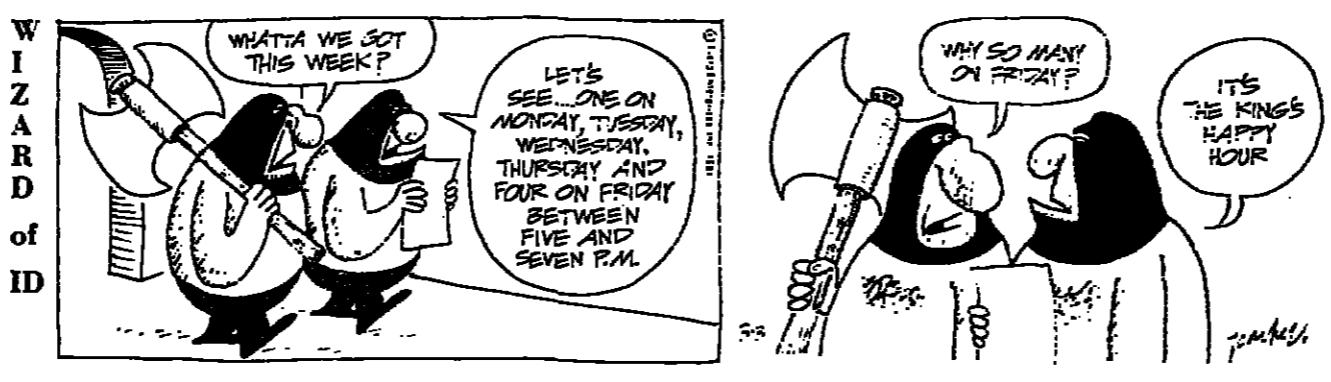
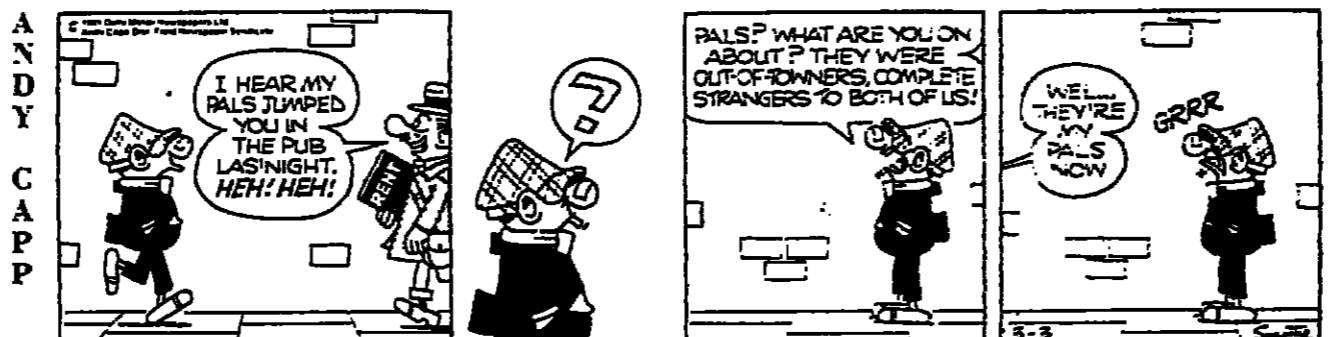
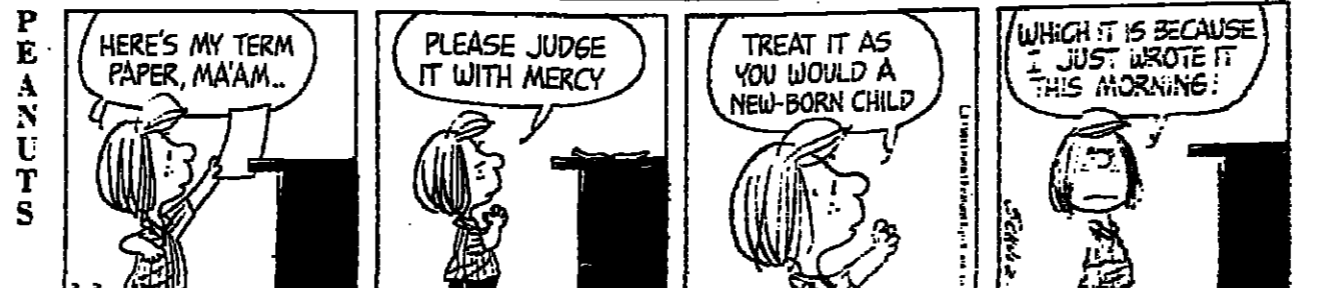
Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and of 28 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

Those Four Taillights Up Ahead Will Follow to Louisiana Police

BATON ROUGE, La. — Describing it as a unique rolling roadblock to slow down traffic, state police — cruising two abreast — plan to lead motorists passing through Louisiana in a 55-mph convoy, with participation mandatory.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words like RODUG, NAGGI, PINELP, DRAISH and a cartoon illustration.

Dennis the Menace comic strip panel 9: 'LOOK AT THAT ALICE... HE ATE ALL OF HIS CARROTS WITHOUT A WORD?... WHAT DO YOU MEAN... WHERE DID I PUT 'EM?''

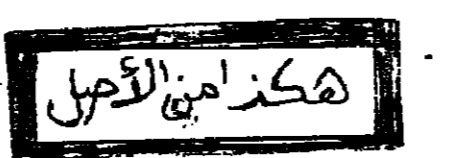
BOOKS

A PRESIDENT IN LOVE The Courtship Letters of Woodrow Wilson and Edith Bolling Galt Edited by Edwin Tribble. Houghton Mifflin, 225 pp. \$11.95. Reviewed by Leonard Silk

THE picture that most of us have of Woodrow Wilson as the austere, idealistic puritan is not wholly wrong. As one of his dear women friends, Edith Galtings Reid of Baltimore, said of him, "He believed ideals could be put to practical use and be lived, and on that rock he broke, as all humanitarian idealists who have taken Christ as exemplar must break."

BRIDGE

PERHAPS 99 players out of 100 know what a penalty card is: A defender's card that has been exposed to view in some irregular way. But not one in a hundred could correctly state the penalty. It is true that the card must be left exposed and must be played at the first legal opportunity, but there is more to it than that, as the diagrammed deal reveals.



Art Buchwald
Stumbling Across
The Jenrette Story

WASHINGTON — Playboy magazine has just done a lovely takeout on Rita Jenrette, the wife of the former congressman from South Carolina.



Buchwald

Apparently, Playboy was searching for an in-depth feature on the typical congressional wife, and by chance came across Mrs. Jenrette while she was making love to her husband on the Capitol steps.

keep a stiff upper lip when he goes off the wagon, and we hide our cash in a shoebox.
That's just the point of our story, the Playboy editor said. "Despite the glamour and the heady atmosphere of Washington, you're still just plain simple folks at heart. Let me ask you something. Do you always make love on the Capitol steps?"

Bill Wyman

The 40ish 'Shy' Rolling Stone Drops His Bass For a Solo Leap in Composing a Film Score

By Jeffrey Robinson

International Herald Tribune

VENCE, France — Bill Wyman is the one they call "The Shy Stone."

"I've always just stood in the back, hiding somewhere in the shadows, and watched the audience perform for me."
Now 40ish, as he puts it, he admits to being the oldest of the Rolling Stones. "But there's quite nice because many people take me these days for being the youngest, and I like that."



Bill Wyman: "I've stumbled into a whole new world."

Wyman's MUSIC was the talk of last month's MIDEM music convention at Cannes. "I even put words to the main love theme; it's called 'Tenderness,' and it is one of the two songs from the film that will be released as a single. Maria Muldaur has recorded it. And I guess I have to explain that this is not rock 'n' roll. None of it is. Among the music I wrote for the film there's a Mexican mariachi theme, and even a Vietnamese waltz."

would go. By October he was back in the recording studio with Taylor, this time playing the music in front of video playback equipment so they could watch the film. It was time-coded so Wyman could tell how long his music should be. There was also a digital metronome to tell him how many frames of film went with each beat of the music, and a computer that locked the music up with the film so it would all synchronize.

to a film. "There seem to be 10 or 12 major film score writers in the world and they do maybe 80 percent of the films. Henry Mancini, Johnny Williams, Michel Legrand, Lalo Schiffrin, people like that. What they usually do is bring a full orchestra onto a sound stage with the film looped in front of them on a huge screen. Then someone stands up in front of the orchestra and directs it to the film. But like I said, I don't write music. I just do it, so one just did it. I guess you could say it's a fairly unorthodox way."

PEOPLE: Royal Bride May Become Bonnie Princess Charles

Lady Diana Spencer will be known by three official names or titles after she marries Prince Charles, but Princess Diana will not be one of them, Buckingham Palace said. Answering a torrent of questions after the engagement of the heir to the throne was announced last Tuesday, the palace said that the wife of the royal heir will be called Princess Charles, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, or Diana, Princess of Wales. Princess Charles seems to be favorite. "It may seem a strange way to address a princess, but it's surprising how quickly people get used to it and even forget the person's Christian name," a palace spokesman said. The palace would not speculate on what Princess Charles might be called if and when she eventually becomes queen.

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